

# The Critic

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### Literature

#### A Life of Thackeray\*

THE LACK of a Life of Thackeray during the quarter of a century since his death is sufficiently explained by the appearance of the one before us, by Messrs. Merivale and Marzials. So great is the paucity of material that it is only by a skilful husbanding of journals and reminiscences, by judicious estimates of each separate literary venture, by repeated and tender eulogies of certain traits in Thackeray's character, and by unflinching attempts to associate the scenes and situations in the novels with their prototypes in Thackeray's actual experience, that the authors of this 'biography' have made it extend through 250 pages.

Thackeray was born in Calcutta in 1811, and being taken to England at the age of five, after his father's death, was put in the Charter House School. In 1829 he went to Cambridge, but left the University without taking a degree. A year was then spent in travel, during which he visited Goethe at Weimar. In 1831 he went into chambers in the Temple. He soon abandoned the study of the law, however, and took up his residence in Paris with his mother, who had married again. Of his art-studies, his literary efforts, his attempts at editorship, the loss of his fortune, his bereavement, we all know. In fact, from this time, on his big body, his kindly, round face, his lovable, sensitive personality, become increasingly familiar in the annals of men and letters. In 1836 he married and settled in London, and until the period of his wife's insanity, which occurred about five years later, he led a happy, rational existence, supporting his little family by literary hack-work. After his wife's derangement, Thackeray's character and genius developed in sad and uneven ways. That it was a great and prostrating blow to him, no one can doubt; nor can we say what lines of harmonious proportion his character might have assumed in the sympathetic atmosphere of an unclouded home. It could not have broadened his humanity, nor deepened his belief in the tender mercies of an eternal Father, but it might have influenced his relations with the outside world of men and things.

Up to 1848, when 'Vanity Fair' was published, Thackeray was absorbed in work of all kinds—ballads, criticisms, stories satirical and sentimental, articles caustic and colloquial, and papers of travel. It is not his life that is interesting; for, excepting the period when he lectured and thus came into direct contact with large gatherings in this country and in England, it was singularly monotonous. It is the character of the man which has made such a deep impression upon those who knew him personally and upon that greater and increasing number who know him through his works. It is the man himself with which the world wishes to come into closer sympathy. And here we cannot but speak of the difference between him and Dickens. Who asks to get a nearer view of the latter's character? We distinctly prefer to accept him through his books; but of Thackeray we have always felt that his personality was

\* Life of W. M. Thackeray. By Herman Merivale and Frank T. Marzials. 40 cts. (Great Writers.) A. Lovell & Co.

finer even than his work. It is true that he wrote himself over and over again—his hopes, his disappointment, his disillusion, his great heart, his childlike trust in a recompense for suffering on earth, his abiding piety, his intolerance of sham and hypocrisy, his ideal of love, his submission to misfortune, his belief in chivalry, sacrifice and loyalty. His artistic limitations came from the fact that he saw life and human nature so completely through the medium of self. He was not especially reflective, or original, or creative. He has not, like George Eliot, enlarged our idea of the exquisiteness of human suffering, nor made discoveries of larger ethical possibilities; he was no seer like Carlyle, no psychologist like Browning; he was not so philosophical as Meredith. Living on the eve of a great social and industrial agitation, he did not suspect the changes that were coming, nor would his temperament have fitted him to appreciate them.

It has been said of Thackeray that he was cynical and egotistical. A satirist he might be called, if we accept Dryden's definition that 'the true end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction.' As to his being vain and egotistical, it would be true to say that he was sensitive to praise and still more so to censure. He possessed also a naïve and perennial interest in himself, in his work and in his own characters, united with a fair estimate of his own capacity—a quality one sees displayed so often in the French mind and one which the English call vanity. But to us this freedom from hypocrisy seems merely the simplicity of genius. Thackeray died suddenly and alone. When his man went to call him to breakfast on the morning of Dec. 24, 1864, he found him dead. The sorrow of friends in two continents and the constant affection and inexhaustible interest with which his letters, his life and his work are always regarded, illustrate better than can any biography the position he holds in men's minds and in their hearts.

Necessarily incomplete in many ways as is this narrative of Thackeray's life, it is especially interesting in the glimpse it gives of his youth. One thing we distinctly see: that there was a slow and natural development to his ripper manhood, marked by no precocity whatever, but by an affectionate considerateness toward those dearest to him, and a constant resolution to correct his imperfections.

#### Woman's Work in America\*

THIS BOOK has been modelled upon Mr. Theodore Stanton's 'Woman Question in Europe,' published in 1884. It contains eighteen chapters, by as many different women, treating of education, literature, journalism, medicine, the ministry, law, the State, industry, and philanthropy. Education is treated in three papers, on the Eastern, Western and Southern States. To philanthropy seven papers are devoted, which discuss charity, care of the sick, care of the criminal, care of the Indian, work of the anti-slavery women, work of the W. C. T. U., and work of the Red Cross Society. The names of several well-known women appear among the contributors. Miss Mary F. Eastman writes of education in the Eastern States, Miss Helen Gray Cone of woman in literature, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi of woman in medicine, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore of woman in the State, Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell of the charity work of woman, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney of the care of the sick, Mrs. Lillie B. Chace Wyman of the anti-slavery woman, Miss Frances E. Willard of the W. C. T. U., and Miss Clara Barton of the Red Cross Society. The aim of the book is not controversial, and for the most part it has avoided anything like a spirit of censure and criticism. It is all the better for this, for the best argument is a statement of facts.

On its historical side the work is not very strong, for it deals too much in details, without a true co-ordination of them by a wise presentation of underlying principles. For instance, the first paper—that of Miss Eastman on education

\* Woman's Work in America. Edited by Annie Nathan Meyer. With an Introduction by Julia Ward Howe. \$1.50. Henry Holt & Co.

in the Eastern States—does not present a thorough study of the subject, though no one else has given a better one. It presents many facts that are of interest, but in a rambling, incoherent manner, and without a full grasp of their significance in relation to the general history of education. Nor does it present all the facts; for there never was a time in the history of New England when it was not possible for a woman to obtain an education if she was anxious for it, though the opportunities were always meagre until near the middle of the present century. Had Miss Eastman shown what was the Protestant theory of the education of women, as stated by Luther and as defined by the Synod of Dart, which the Puritans applied in America; and had she shown how the education of women rapidly improved after the Revolution, first in private schools, and then in the public schools, her paper would have had a much greater historic value. The paper by Miss Cone suffers from just the opposite limitation: it is too compressed, gives too rapid a survey, and does not enter sufficiently into the causes why women took up literary work in such ways as they did. The excellent paper by Mrs. Bowles on woman in the ministry speaks of the influence of the Methodists in England; but the writer omits to mention the remarkably interesting influence of that revival called 'the great awakening,' which began in America about 1740, and gave freedom to women both to speak in meeting and to take an active part in church work. Mrs. Livermore's treatment of woman in the State shows the persistent tendency of women to deal with persons rather than with principles. Very few women, of whom George Eliot is a notable instance, have shown the ability to treat history on broad principles, which recognize the great social forces that shape it and give it unity. An instance here and there of individual experience is of little worth in connection with a subject such as Mrs. Livermore had to handle; and she ought to have sketched in rapid outline the theories of woman's nature, and her relations to man, society and the State, held at successive periods of the history of law. It is perhaps too much to expect in a popular treatment of such a theme a discussion which has been produced by no one elsewhere of a subject of the greatest historic importance. The last half of the book is more satisfactory than the first half, because it deals with industry and charity—subjects requiring less of original research, and capable of being treated less in the historical manner. It is a remarkable record of charity and helpfulness which is here given, and one that is in itself a strong argument for more freedom of action for women. These papers show how much women can do for the social reformation of the world, how helpful is their influence in every work of charity and benevolence.

Though the essays are not all of equal merit, as was not to be expected, they are on the whole well written, and in a most excellent spirit. They show an earnestness, a spirit of progress and of humanity, and a largeness of hope, which augur well for the future of American women. The book is thoroughly well edited, and is calculated to do much good in stimulating women to better efforts, and in showing men how large is the range of their capacities for public work. It is the best book on the work of women and their intellectual advancement which has been produced in this country. If it has faults, they are the faults inevitable in a book produced by several hands and covering a great variety of topics.

#### Powder-horn History \*

IN THE OLD colonial days, when the Six Nations of Indians or the Iroquois Confederacy occupied the Long House from the Hudson to the Niagara, and French and English or Latin and Teutonic civilization contended for the mastery on this continent, the powder-horn was a personal and military necessity. Now fulminate, powder, and ball are all condensed into one cartridge, and the several magazines

of the soldier, formerly carried on his person are one—the cartridge-box. In those days also, before 1775, Great Britain employed more soldiers, and spent more blood and treasure, in subduing twenty-five or thirty thousand Frenchmen, than in fighting later the two or three millions of rebellious colonists. The chief military nerves of the continent were the Mohawk and Hudson-and-lake valleys. Into each of these, no less than fifteen mighty expeditions were despatched. All this meant the carrying of many thousands of powder-horns which, in odd moments and camp leisure, were made the subjects of art and literature. Poetry, doggerel, the geography of the regions traversed, pictures of forts and block houses, of battles and of hunting scenes, statistics of killed and wounded, dates, bits of sentiment, and odds and ends of information were cut, scratched, or carved on these portable magazines. Rarely was a horn unmarked. The Book of the American Powder-Horn is yet to be written, but already collectors like Mr. R. A. Grider of Canajoharie, N. Y., have begun their work of copying or painting the inscriptions on hundreds of these relics of colonial days. Mr. Fred. W. Lucas, having in his possession one of these ordinary bullock's horns, inscribed with a map of the country between Montreal and New York, has made it the base line of a fascinating historical study. With this *tabula cornea* as his text, he has compiled a most interesting sketch of the history of that part of the North American continent which was so long in debate between France and England. The time chosen for illustration is from the discovery of America to the treaty of Paris in 1763. His text is compact, his style terse and vivid, and his whole story delightful. There are also rich notes, a list of authorities, index of names and places, and ten plates. The book is handsomely gotten up, with wide-margined pages, and all that sumptuous equipment which the lover of books enjoys. The pages number two hundred and sixteen, and measure eleven and a half by nine inches, the binding and cover being horn-color. Those who wish to freshen their knowledge of the old days of colonial struggle, and to see why New York was rightly called the Empire State, must read this book, the delight of the historical student. There are here and there slight mistakes, but the work is in general as well done as it is charmingly presented.

#### Lecky's "England in the Eighteenth Century" \*

IT IS AT LEAST twelve years since the first two volumes of this monumental work were issued. Vols. VII.—VIII., which have just appeared, complete Mr. Lecky's long and laborious task. They are devoted entirely to Ireland and the relations of that island with England, and the author in his preface speaks of this as follows:—

I stated in my last volume that the outbreak of the great French War in 1793 appeared to me the best and most natural termination of a History of England in the Eighteenth Century, and that it was not my intention to carry the English portion of my narrative beyond this limit. For the Irish portion, however, a different limit must be assigned, and in order to give it any completeness or unity, it is necessary to describe the rebellion of 1798, the legislative union of 1800, and the defeat or abandonment of the great measure of Catholic conciliation which Pitt had intended to be the immediate sequel of the Union. I had hoped to do this in the compass of a single moderate volume, but a more careful examination has convinced me that, in order to do justice to this eventful period of Irish history, it is necessary to treat it on a larger scale. It is a period which has been very imperfectly written, and usually under the influence of the most furious partisanship. There is hardly a page of it which is not darkened by the most violently contradictory statements. . . . It is also a period of great crimes and great horrors, and the task of tracing their true causes, and measuring with accuracy and impartiality the different degrees of provocation, aggravation, palliation and comparative quiet, is an extremely difficult one.

Vast collections of hitherto unused manuscript sources have been examined by the author. Among those best

\* Appendix Historic: or, Shreds of History Hung on a Horn. By Fred. W. Lucas. Henry Stevens & Son.

\* England in the Eighteenth Century. W. E. H. Lecky. Vols. VII.—VIII. \$2.25 each. D. Appleton & Co.



worthy of mention is the collection of papers in Dublin Castle, ranging from 1745 to 1805; the Pelham Papers; numerous private collections—as, for example, the correspondence of Lady Louisa Conolly and her friends, and that of Abbot, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant during Adington's administration.

'It will be objected,' continues the author in the preface, 'that the addition of two long volumes to the large amount of Irish history already contained in this book has completely destroyed the proportion of my work.' This is true; but, as he adds, 'the sketch of Irish history which has been given in the preceding volumes would be imperfect, and, perhaps, even misleading, if it were not continued to the close of the Irish Parliament, and to the resignation of Pitt, in March, 1801.' Minute investigation and the comparison of endless documents of every conceivable sort have enabled Mr. Lecky to write the history of this period of Irish misgovernment with a fullness never before accomplished by any historian. To those familiar with Irish affairs many things will seem trite, and many fresh and new; to those who know little about the subject these volumes will serve as an inexhaustible mine of information and instruction. No one, no matter whether he sympathize or not with Mr. Lecky's views, can deny him the praise which his painstaking industry merits.

#### Casati's "Ten Years in Equatoria"

TO HAVE a sumptuously presented work of richest information on Africa animated by the element of thrilling personal adventure penned in a clear and luminous style, and without controversy in this year of grace 1891, is surprising by its very novelty. It is like a richly-freighted merchantman entering port with sound cargo instead of a storm-battered craft from which the valuables of equipment and treasure have been by adjudgment in the interest of safety thrown overboard. Major Casati was and is a cultivated Italian soldier, engineer and passionate devotee of geographical science. Having fought the brigands—not at New Orleans, but in Italy—for eleven years, and served against the Austrians in 1866, he was well-fitted for work in Africa against slave-traders and Mahdis. Embarking at Genoa for Suakim on Christmas eve, a dozen years ago, to serve under Gessi Pasha, he saw his first experience in Africa in putting down slave-trading rebels. For ten years but little was heard of him except an occasional letter giving geographical information from the virgin forests and swampland of eastern Africa. He was seized after many journeys, imprisoned, and condemned to death, but escaped. He was summoned to assist Emin Pasha against the Mahdi and his forces. His assistance was both military and scientific, for the knowledge of man and his languages, of fauna and flora, of the aspects of earth and society in the Unyoro and Welle regions, is almost wholly the fruit of Casati's personal experiences and researches. Later, as the faithful friend of Emin Pasha, he remained after years of comradeship with him five months in Zanzibar and at Cairo, nursing and assisting his chief.

Indeed, throughout the whole work, Casati appears at rather better advantage than the average African explorer, in that his superior humanity is evident. He looks on Negroes as something more than beasts of burden or subjects for fist-practice, thrashing, or powder and lead. Our impression, derived from reading his frank narrative, is that he looked for all possible evidences of similarity and likeness between Africans and the rest of the world, and he found what he looked for. His black men and women seem very real, very like the Sambo and Pompey of old slave days in our own South land, wonderfully like the dark-skinned neighbours and citizens we employ, or by whom we are shaved or waited on. True, we confess that our imagination may have been greatly stimulated by the superbly clear

and finely executed illustrations—not the least artistic among the pictures of Africans we have seen in several years of books on Africa. Yet the text shows on every page that Casati lived among and with the men of the Dark Continent, and not merely commanded a string of porters or gun-bearers.

For the first time we have a full and clear history from the inside of the capture of Khartoum and of Gordon's fall. Full, detailed and attractively presented are the facts and personal adventures in the region of the Albert and Victoria lakes. The story of Stanley's coming, of Emin's arrest, of the mutiny, of Jephson's captivity, of Stanley's manifesto, of the return-march to the coast, is told with graphic power. While unstudied in style, and to a certain degree unpolished, Casati's narrative in its rugged simplicity is wonderfully interesting. Both as science and history, these volumes form a contribution which fully equals Stanley's two volumes in its permanent interest and value. The text has been put into English by the Hon. Mrs. J. Randolph Clay, assisted by Mr. J. Walter Savage Landor, who have translated from the original Italian manuscript. The two volumes are handsomely printed and bound. There are several colored plates of striking interest, and four maps.

#### Recent Fiction

MR. H. C. BUNNER has published a collection of tales under the title of 'Zadoc Pine, and Other Stories.' Now 'The Zadoc Pine Labor Union,' which is its full title, is a capital story, expressing with no little humor the genius of American shrewdness; so, too, is the quaint little tale called 'A Second-hand Story,' which has been woven together from the fancies suggested by an old hymn-book; but some of the others are but mildly interesting, and 'Mrs. Tom's Spree' is irritating in its sentimentality. Mrs. Tom was plain and unsophisticated and lived in a little Hudson village. A huge hotel was built there, and the great world with its veneer of manners and its ambiguous morals flocked to the place. Mrs. Tom was dazzled by the vanities of life and lost her poor little head. She flirted and danced and drank and dressed. All the while ruin was stalking abroad with Mr. Tom and the children at home. Then the grand crash came. Ten years after that—after the family and the broken pieces of happiness have been fitted together,—she is still wearing the gowns she ordered at that time, as penance. As if she had not inflicted misery enough upon her husband and family, she is giving them ten years of gratuitous melancholy out of the abundance of a finely endowed morbid nature. This may be perfectly legitimate as a bit of available and effective material—but it is trying in real life. (\$1. Charles Scribner's Sons.)

'MY LADY NICOTINE,' by J. M. Barrie, is one of those delightful books about which no one feels any responsibility. The man who wrote it evidently did not; the man who reads it certainly will not; and the critic need trouble himself least of all. Whatever he says about it, it will be read. Not that he would recommend otherwise, for he himself laughed heartily over it at times. But he feels that even his approval will not add to the success of the book—a state of affairs which argues two things:—an essential vitality in the book itself, and a suspicion as to the ultimate use of the forlorn reviewer. The title of the book is a symbol of its ambiguity—to put it mildly. 'My Lady Nicotine' is not, as one might suppose, an inoffensive member of the British aristocracy, whose romantic life the author describes, but the impalpable spirit of delight which the smoker's plastic brain forms out of the puffs and curls from some favorite mixture, while hypocritically sighing over the vices which the author tabulates and praises. 'My Lady's' personality is very intangible, but there are others in the book whose sturdy and insistent individuality will remain long after her fragrant presence has left our mind—the boy Primus, for instance; and if Mr. Barrie in his next edition will kindly tell whether Primus got the book or the football for Christmas, he will greatly oblige. (\$1.50. Cassell Pub. Co.)

WHY 'THE WEDDING RING,' by Robert Buchanan, is called 'A Tale of To-day' is a mystery. There is nothing exclusively modern in the desertion of a young wife and dying child by a reprobate of a husband. It is one of the oldest stories in the annals of human nature, and consequently one of the most threadbare of plots. And the ultimate development of the narrative, where, just as the wife, after being restored to health and happiness by her friends, is about to marry the richest and most eligible of them,

\* Ten Years in Equatoria, and the Return with Emin Pasha. By Major Gaetano Casati. 2 vols. \$10. Frederick Warne & Co.

the supposed dead husband turns up to claim her, is so ancient an affair that we never dreamed of seeing it out of a junk-shop again. As to the last scene, where a furious miner stabs the vicious husband just as he was trying to intimidate his wife, because the husband had run away with *his* (the miner's) wife, it is so weak and worn and old that we wonder that words can be found which will bolster it up in shape while it is made to do duty once more. Truly this is 'a tale of to-day' in one sense, for there is never a day without it. (50 cts. Cassell Pub. Co.)—Two BOOKS by George Manville Fenn, 'A Mint of Money' and 'A Double Knot,' are written with all the abundance of incident characteristic of that unwearying author. We have often thought that these prolific writers must be Argus-eyed from the multiplicity of scenes they describe, for no single pair of optics, no matter how industrious, could sight so much available material for fiction. (30 cts. United States Book Co.)

IN 'BESSIE BRADFORD'S PRIZE,' Joanna H. Mathews tells the further fortunes of Grace Howard and Lena Neville and the Bradford sisters. The little readers of 'Maggie Bradford's School-mates' will remember how Lena's bravery at the time of the fire resulted in burns and bruises. So when Bessie found that she had won the prize for the best school compositions simply because Lena was too ill to compete for it, she wanted—like an unselfish girl—to have her teachers reconsider their decision and bestow the art education which was the prize upon Lena, and when they yielded to her entreaties, everybody wept a little and called Bessie a blessed child and a trump. (\$1.25. Frederick A. Stokes Co.)—'HARRY AMBLER,' by Sidney Marlowe, is the story of a boy who determined to get the deeds of a farm for which his father had paid and which had been stolen from him after he was drowned. The book is better than a dime novel—much better—but it is not good enough to read, and the woodcuts are execrable. (Penn Pub. Co.)—'ASAPH,' by Alice Kingsbury Cooley, is a well-told Biblical story of the time when King Jehoiakim 'did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord according to all that his fathers had done.' It requires no little imagination and skill to invest with personality and living interest those old times of chaotic rule, when the worship of Moloch triumphed in bloody victory over that of Jehovah, and Jerusalem was given over to slavery by the venal king. Asaph was a friend and fellow-sufferer with Jeremiah, and together they watched with feverish anxiety the catastrophes that overtook the Jewish people. The manners and customs of the age, the religious rites, the amplification of certain historical events—all are given with a fluent plausibility that relieves the book from dullness. (cts. United States Book Co.)

#### Minor Notices

MR. GEORGE HOWELL, author of 'The Conflicts of Labor and Capital,' has now given to the public a smaller book entitled 'Trade-Unionism New and Old.' The earlier chapters cover nearly the same ground as his former work, though in a much briefer way; but the larger portion of the book is devoted to a comparison of what is called the new trade-unionism with the old, to the disadvantage of the former. Mr. Howell gives an interesting account of the benefit provisions of the older unions, such as allowance for sickness, funeral expenses, etc.—a feature of the unions which, though regarded by discerning men as excellent, is sharply condemned by the 'new unionists.' He characterizes the new unions as essentially fighting bodies, whose principal object is to foment strikes, while at the same time they are perpetually attacking and abusing the leaders of the older unions. He remarks that in former years the laboring classes had chiefly to contend with external foes, such as the capitalists and oppressive laws, but that now their worst enemies are to be found in their own ranks. He considers the demand made by the new unionists for an eight-hour law, and unqualifiedly condemns it. He does not, however, as it seems to us, satisfactorily account for the difference between the new unions and the old, which is apparently due to the preponderance in the new ones of the unskilled laborers, who are presumably inferior in intelligence to the skilled laborers who constitute the membership of the older unions. What the outcome of the new departure in trade-unionism will be, it is impossible to predict; but those who wish to understand the movement will find this book a help. (2s. 6d. London: Methuen & Co.)

'STUDIES IN STATISTICS,' by George Blundell Longstaff, is a book that will interest some of our readers. It is compiled in the main from the reports of the British General Register Office and the census returns of various countries; but the author has endeavored to show the meaning of the lists of figures, and to draw such lessons from them as they may justify. The chapters easily fall into two divisions, the first of which is mainly political and the second medical.

The growth of population in England and in London, the rates of births, marriages and deaths, the subjects of migration and the food supply are all dealt with more or less fully; but the larger portion of the political statistics relate to the growth of new nations, among which the United States necessarily occupies the foremost place. Under this heading the American reader will find some valuable tables based mainly upon the census of 1880, showing the number and distribution of the various races in the United States and Canada, with comments by the author and a variety of colored maps and diagrams. Similar statistics and illustrations are given of the growth of several South American nations and of South Africa and Australasia. In the second, or medical, division of the book Mr. Longstaff discusses such topics as the decline of the death rate in England, with reference to the causes of death, the causation of summer diarrhoea, the geographical distribution of diphtheria in England and Wales, and various other matters of interest to physicians and health officers. These papers were originally read either before the Statistical Society or before some medical society, and are evidently the result of a good deal of study. The book is well printed and the maps and charts well executed. (1 guinea. London: Edward Stanford.)

BY A CURIOUS chance, two numbers of widely different serial issues, appearing almost simultaneously, happen directly to illustrate each other. The 'American Series' of the Papers of the Archaeological Institute of America has for its fifth number a valuable monograph by A. F. Bandelier, the distinguished ethnologist and recently a member of the Hemenway Expedition. This essay is entitled 'Contributions to the History of the Southwestern Portion of the United States,' and is chiefly devoted to the early Spanish expeditions of discovery in that region. The most important of these was that of Fray Marcos de Nizza, the adventurous missionary, who in 1539 was sent out by the Viceroy Mendoza, with a small party, to seek for the 'Seven Cities of Cibola,' once deemed mythical, but now identified with the seven stone-built Indian towns of New Mexico and Arizona, of which Zuni is the most widely known. He did, in fact, get a distant view of some of the towns but was prevented by the hostility of the natives from entering them. His report of his journey has been severely assailed as being in great part fabulous; but Mr. Bandelier endeavors, with much research and a certain degree of success, to combat these censures, and to rehabilitate the Friar's reputation. A good map of the region explored adds to the value of the monograph. (5 cts. D. C. Heath & Co.)—THE EIGHTH annual issue of the Old South Leaflets (p. 1890) has for its subject 'The American Indians,' and comprises many well-chosen and carefully annotated extracts from the works of writers of the last three centuries, including the missionary John Eliot, Thomas Morton of Merry Mount, Presidents Jefferson and W. H. Harrison, the historian Parkman, and others of equal note. The most interesting, perhaps, is the report of the Captain-General Coronado, who in 1540 followed in the traces of Fray Marcos, and actually entered the Seven Cities. His narrative bears the stamp of truthfulness, and certainly convicts his pious predecessor, if not of deliberate falsification, at least of gross carelessness and exaggeration. (Old South Meeting House, Boston.)

VOL. XIV. in the series of the collected writings of De Quincey, the wizard of English style, so conscientiously edited by the Professor of English Literature in the University of Edinburgh, worthily completes a great work. It is entitled 'Miscellanea and Index.' The preface, as usual, is brimful of information; then there are three papers on Kant, one on Hannah More, one on the education of boys in large numbers, one on the English language, one on secession from the Church of Scotland, one on national temperance movements, on the religious objections to the use of chloroform, on French and English manners, on the opium question with China in 1840, and on the Chinese question in 1857. The last two ought to satisfy disciples of red-hot jingoism. One will readily agree that this is a volume of *miscellanea*, all of them full of literary fascination as well as of technical interest to special readers who may desire to find out what this semi-omniscient critic has to say upon their chosen work. There is extraordinary interest in the appendixes, one of which consists of 'Chronological and Bibliographical' endeavors to locate the date of every one of De Quincey's writings found in any of the editions of his works, or in periodical literature. With general information relating to the books and pages, a syllabus of the original collective edition and of Prof. Masson's present edition is given; and a register of unincorporated De Quincey relics is appended. In the final epilogue an account is given of his literary earnings, which amounted to an average of \$500 a year during the thirty years of his serious labor. This would amount to the wages, including possible earnings from



all sources, of a second-rate blacksmith. During the piping times of New York's booms in architecture, hod-carriers have been known to make as much. An account is also given of De Quincey's last days, with a picture of his modest little circular-headed stone tablet projecting from a piece of old wall which now indicates the spot under which the crystal brain was laid. The general index has been skilfully made by Mr. H. B. Wheatley, who did a similar service for Messrs. Black's previous edition. Surely the force of literary enthusiasm cannot much further go, and all lovers of De Quincey must feel grateful for the loving tribute thus paid by Prof. Masson, with more than Old Mortality's devotion, to re-setting and re-furbishing the monument of one of the greatest masters of English prose. (\$1.25. Macmillan & Co.)

'A STUDY OF GENIUS,' by N. K. Royce, is not and does not profess to be an original contribution to this much discussed theme. Neither can it be accurately described as a mere compilation. It is in effect a collection of the words spoken by men of genius about genius, so digested and arranged that the whole forms a veritable encyclopaedia of the subject. Beginning with the classic definitions of the word genius, several chapters are devoted to the relations of the divine afflatus to character, precocity, madness, heredity and the like; following which yet other chapters treat of the influence of environment, race, and the age upon the genius of each period, in all of which copious citations are admirably dovetailed so as to form a connected essay. It must not be assumed from what is here said that the author does not himself contribute to his subject. Apart from his editorial work, Mr. Royce advances some notions of his own anent genius not at all unworthy of consideration. Upon the whole the book is valuable in its way, and will repay perusal for its suggestiveness, apart from its permanent usefulness as a work of brief reference. (\$1.25. Rand, McNally & Co.)

'THE ADVENTURES of Count George Albert of Erbach,' compiled from the family archives by Emil Kraus, and translated from the German by H. R. H. Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, is a partial history of the Knights of Malta during the first half of the seventeenth century. It describes in quaint and picturesque language the admission of Count George Albert to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, his captivity and sufferings when with a number of brother knights he was taken prisoner by the Turks, and the long and wearing negotiations for their ransom. The book is interesting from an antiquarian point of view, from the picture it gives of the Order's devotion to the Christian faith, and from its royal association. It is, besides, beautifully printed, well translated, and contains five illustrations from old portraits and reliefs. (\$2.50. Scribner & Welford.)—THE ADDRESS which Mrs. Humphry Ward delivered on the 29th of November, 1890, at the formal opening of 'University Hall,' the new 'settlement' in Gordon Square, London, is printed in paper form. Mrs. Ward gives a little history of Christian thought, of the inadequacy of the old interpretation of religion, and the growth of what she has rather sagely called 'a reconceived Christianity.' The address is interesting more from the association with a special undertaking than for anything inherently forceful in it. An appendix gives a 'Word to Residents,' the aim of the Hall, and the names of its committee. 30 cts. Macmillan & Co.)

CHARLES DARWIN'S 'Geological Observations on the Volcanic Islands and Parts of South America Visited During the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle' appears in a third American edition with maps and illustrations. The text (including index) fills about 650 pages, and there are several colored plates folded up at the back of the book. (\$2. D. Appleton & Co.)—THE 'BIOGRAPHY of Dio Lewis' will doubtless be welcomed and read by 'the many readers of the works of Dr. Dio Lewis,' to whom the volume is 'most respectfully dedicated' by that gentleman's widow. Mary F. Eastman has prepared it, 'at the desire and with the cooperation of Mrs. Lewis' (Fowler & Wells Co.)—WARD MCALISTER'S 'Society as I Have Found It' and Henry Harland's 'Grandison Mather' fill about 380 pages each in the yellow paper-covered editions in which they have made their reappearance this month from the same press. Mr. Harland is a better writer than Mr. McAllister, but the discoverer of Society has one advantage over him: his book is printed in larger type. (50 cts. each. Cassell Pub. Co.)—AN 'AUTHORIZED edition' of Tolstoy's 'Fruits of Enlightenment' is what we are promised on the cover of a new and anonymous translation (presumably from the French) of that somewhat bewildering drama. (25 cts. United States Book Co.)—MR. ERNEST INGERSOLL must have a hundred eyes, if in 'A Week in New York' he saw all that is recorded in the little handbook to the metropolis, just published under that title by a Chicago firm. Brooklyn is one of the things he saw in that crowded sen-

night, and the 'Cities of New Jersey' are others; and numerous snap shots with a camera have been taken, to lend an air of verisimilitude to his 328 pages. It is dated 1891, but speaks of the new Century Club building as not yet begun, and alludes to a certain vanished French restaurant in Bleecker Street as a thing of the present. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

VERY PLEASANT to the eye and hand, and very satisfactory to the mind of the summer sojourner in Europe, is the 'Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist,' two editions of which have appeared this year, in token of the appreciation the book has met with in the past. The special points of merit in this work are its description of a continuous route of travel, diversified with digressions for those who wish to make them; its provision of advice to the pedestrian, based on the compiler's own experience in walking tours; and its detailed information as to the means of getting about economically. These features are inherent in the plan; and the carrying out of the plan is no less satisfactory than its conception. The 'Satchel Guide' is the work of a cultivated traveller, who knows just what other cultivated travellers, or persons travelling for cultivation, want to see, or ought to see, and who has the courage to omit much that the 'vacation tourist' ought not to attempt to see, however desirable it might be to see it if he could make a longer stay in the places visited. A note prefixed to the twentieth annual edition, revised for 1891, informs the purchaser that the editor has made thirteen trips to Europe—eight in the last eight years,—and avails himself of the latest accessible information in Bradshaw and other railway guide-books, time-tables, etc. Every page of the book bears witness to his painstaking accuracy. (\$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

THOSE WHO knew Mary Wiltse, or those who are concerned in day-nursery work, will be interested in the record called 'An Unvested Sister,' which the Rev. George H. Bottome has written of the life of the woman who made the Nursery at Grace House such a beautiful success. Born in Sing Sing on Easter Sunday, 1843, she died there on Easter Tuesday, 1890, having spent the last ten years of her life in the most exhausting and strenuous work to alleviate the misery and enlighten the minds of the ignorant poor. For her labors were by no means confined to the superintendent care of the hundred or so babies and children who made up the household of the nursery; they extended, through her inexhaustible sympathy, to the mothers and the fathers, the brothers and the sisters; and 'she became to a wide neighborhood,' as Bishop Potter says in his admirable sketch at the back of the book, which gives its title to the volume, 'counselor, banker, arbitrator, comforter, nurse, physician.' Deep appreciation and coöperation in her work she had from her rector, her bishop and her friends; but her own dauntless courage and absolute self-abnegation rendered sure that which money or means alone could not have obtained. (James Pott & Co.)

#### Magazine Notes

'THE Gospel for Wealth' is expounded by Bishop Potter in the May *North American Review* in the orthodox manner. Bishop Potter looks upon the wealthy man as, morally if not legally, a responsible steward, and he points out certain things which he should do and should not do; among the latter, he should *not* wear diamond suspender-buttons, as the late Mr. Tweed is said to have done. The Hon. Edward J. Phelps, who follows him with an article on 'Irresponsible Wealth,' seems to be of the opinion that the more freely rich men spend their money the better; he would even, it appears, allow them to wear (and lose) diamond suspender-buttons, on the plea that it is better to furnish employment than to give charity. The same plea would justify the retention of our incompetent street-cleaning force; and, on this point, Bishop Potter seems to be the better political economist. But Mr. Phelps goes on to show that we allow our rich men too much latitude in expenditures not merely useless, but directly and intentionally harmful to the public; and he ends with a vigorous denunciation of trusts and the like organizations. The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain points out 'Some Favorable Aspects of State Socialism,' as shown in the progress, hastened or directed by legislation, of the city of Birmingham. The subject has been treated before from the same point of view, but Mr. Chamberlain's personal connection with the legislation in question gives his article a special interest. Julien Gordon denies the 'Modern Extinction of Genius,' in some quarters asserted to be a fact, and points with proper pride to Bret Harte, Miss Murfree and Mrs. Stoddard, and, outside our borders, to Tolstoy and Maupassant. Alice Hayes asks 'Can a Poor Girl Go to College?' and shows that, as a rule, she cannot, while scholarships are so few. Edward P. Jackson's 'Tight Lacing for Monkeys' would seem to show that it cannot much matter about this lack of

female scholarships, since, according to him, female monkeys are superior to women because they are more easily injured by tight lacing. Of two articles on the Canadian question, by far the more readable is that of the Marquis of Lorne. There are slightly different views of the excise question by Mr. William S. Andrews and the late Dr. Howard Crosby; and a very interesting article by M. Taine on Napoleon's practical way of regarding religion, which, nevertheless, led him to results the opposite of those he wished to gain.

Lieut. J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N., follows up Mr. John H. Gould's paper on 'Ocean Passenger Travel' in the April *Scribner's* with one on 'The Ship's Company,' in the May number of that magazine. He is not only a practical sailor but a practised writer, as familiar with the promenade deck of a transatlantic steamer as with the quarterdeck of a man-of-war. And his account of the staff and line, the rank and file of the 'ocean greyhounds' to whose safe-keeping some two hundred thousand cabin-passengers entrust their lives every year, is, to say the least, as spirited and realistic as the illustrations furnished for it by seven artists and half a dozen cutters of the block. Something more familiar even than an Atlantic 'liner' is described by Mr. R. H. Davis in his article on Broadway—a subject not new to his pen, though treated here more realistically than in the sketch in 'Gallegher, and Other Stories.' This article, too, is fully illustrated; and so is that on 'Shakespeare as an Actor,' in which no ponderous argument is made to show that Bacon did the acting for which Shakespeare got the applause. Mr. F. J. Stimson begins a two-part story of 'An Alabama Courtship,' in which the narrator tells how he became a commercial traveller; Octave Thanet describes 'A Spectre of Folly'; spring poetry with the freshness and elasticity of the season in it is contributed by Edward S. Martin, Louise I. Guiney and Duncan Campbell Scott. And Japan is not slighted, though Sir Edwin is not her chronicler this month, 'The Transfer of the Temples of Ise' bearing the signature of Mr. House.

The May number of *Far and Near* opens with an editorial on 'The Gift of Appreciation,' which is followed by an article on 'Roof Gardens,' by Miss O. M. E. Rowe of Boston, one of the two associate editors, in which an explanation of the manner of making these summer breathing-spaces is given, and suggestions made for utilizing for the purpose the houses occupied by Working Girls' Societies. In 'Our Government: The President,' Miss Lucy Adams Barrows tells (in the form of a conversation between scholars and teacher) of the method of electing the President of the United States, and of his powers and their limitations. An account of 'Home Culture Clubs' is published in this issue; also 'A Letter from Maiori,' by Miss Emily Morgan, of the editorial staff; and in 'Girls in Clerical Positions' Miss M. Bouchier Sandford shows very plainly 'why Addie Murray failed.' The poem this month is by Miss Lucy Larcom, and is entitled 'The Work of the World.' It was written for the April Reunion of the Boston Association of W. G. S. The third and last part of 'A Love Match,' from the French of Ludovic Halévy, fills the place of the story, and is followed by the sixth chapter of 'Housekeeping for Two,' by Miss Anna Barrows. In 'Thoughts from Club Members' the subject of self-support in clubs is discussed again at some length, and the other departments, The World's Events, 'Here a Little and There a Little,' Books Old and New, and Club Notes appear as usual.

Prof. Thomas Davidson in the May *Forum* speaks of our 'Servility in Literature' as if it were an acknowledged fact of overwhelming importance. There is, certainly, a large class of cheap reprints and poor translations which furnish very poor reading for Americans; but why they should be called literature, and why American authors and critics should be held responsible for them it is hard to imagine. Perhaps Prof. Davidson's curious notion of patriotism may have something to do with his dissatisfaction with current American literature. He acknowledges in effect that, with us, the individual makes the country, its laws and institutions, yet thinks we should show an enthusiastic loyalty to the country—that is, to ourselves. The loyalty, we may say, exists; but American modesty and the American sense of humor forbid the enthusiasm. Prof. Lester F. Ward combats, in so far as it applies to the human race, the Weismannian theory that acquired talents cannot be passed on to a future generation. Prof. Crookes in an article on 'Chemistry of To-Day and Its Problems' demonstrates that among the wants of science at the present day is a sound electro-chemical theory. Ex-President Castelar writes of 'Spain a Democratic Nation,' Sir Roderick Cameron of 'The Commonwealth of Australia,' and ex-Secretary Bayard of 'State Rights and Foreign Relations.'

MR. LANG'S study of Molière will appear in the June *Scribner's*. Boys' Clubs in New York are to be described in an early number of the magazine by Mr. Evert Jansen Wendell, than whom no one could treat the subject with more knowledge.

## Boston Letter

SOME BUSY searcher in the Harvard College Library has brought to light thirty volumes of Goethe's poetical and scientific writings marked 'Gift of the author, J. W. v. Goethe.' In such a great collection of books and manuscripts as the Harvard Library possesses, many a rich set is hidden until some patient scholar, hunting for especial data, runs across the dusty tomes and, like a literary Stanley, announces what he has discovered in darkest alcoves. Goethe's gift came through the mediumship of Dr. J. G. Cogswell, who, beginning his interest in the German poet by intense dislike, ended by becoming one of his warmest admirers and friends. Dr. Cogswell, after reading the interview with Goethe in which the German author compared himself to a ship of war built on a mountain from which it would float to that triumphant position where human genius never reached before, immediately pronounced the poet a 'strange beast' whose 'vanity can have no parallel.' But, visiting him, he found him uttering 'more rational observations than I have ever heard from any man in Europe.' From this visit their friendship dated, and in 1819 Goethe sent the parcel of writings to Cogswell for the latter to forward to his dear fellow-countrymen, to whom, declared the poet, he often found himself transported in thought and feeling. The books, therefore, have an interest of personal attraction aside from their intrinsic value.

Mrs. Susan T. Moore of New York is to make her first essay as a book writer this month, through the publishing-house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. She has written a novel touching upon summer life in a Long Island village, and entitled 'Ryle's Open Gate.' Mrs. Moore is a sister of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith. From the same house, about the middle of this month, will appear an illustrated description of an ancient home, written by Miss Arria S. Huntington, daughter of Bishop Huntington, and entitled 'Under a Colonial Roof-Tree.' Vol. XXIV. in the American Statesmen series, 'Lewis Cass,' by Prof. Andrew C. M'Laughlin of Ann Arbor; Vol. II. of 'The Silva of North America,' by Prof. Charles S. Sargent; and 'Whist in Diagrams,' by G. W. P., are among the other books soon to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Lee & Shepard are to issue in a few days a book which, although the work of an unknown author, is regarded by those who have read the proofs as likely to arouse attention. Nothing is known of Mrs. Mary H. Ford of Kansas City, further than the indications of her manuscript, which shows a woman of extended acquaintance both in political and social circles. But her book, 'Which Wins,' is essentially a tale of to-day. It deals with the mortgage system of the West, and with the Farmers' Alliance, which it supports, and many a harsh rap is given to capitalists in its plain-speaking pages. The didactic moral of the book is interwoven with a love-tale, the idea evidently being to reach the story-reading public in the same way that Bellamy reached the public with his 'Looking Backward.' A book of religious and philosophical research, 'Intimations of Eternal Life,' is shortly to come from the same house. Its author is Caroline C. Leighton, author of 'A Swiss Thoreau' and 'Life at Puget Sound.'

Miss Margaret Crosby's 'Violin Obligato, and Other Stories,' which is to be issued on Saturday by Roberts Bros., is dedicated in earnest verse to 'M. B. C.' Of Roberts Bros.' latest books, Miss Annie Payson Call's 'Power through Repose' seems to be attracting most attention, possibly by reason of its originality of idea. Miss Call, by the way, has never before dipped into literature. She is one of the leading society amateur players of Newton.

Mrs. Sallie Joy White might well turn to her literary friends this week and exclaim with Rosalind, 'I never was so berhymed since Pythagoras' time.' Here is Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton declaring, in a pretty rondeau, 'You were a Joy when first we met,' and here is Mr. O'Meara affirming in rhyme that the Angel of journalists announced 'Now in search of a lady I'll Sally.' Here, too, is ex-Gov. Long announcing that it is no wonder the lady did not drop her name when she married, 'for she could not drop joy out of her heart.' Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary E. Blake, Mrs. 'Jennie June' Croly, Miss Katherine E. Conway, Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill and Mrs. Lucy Stone all gave honors to Mrs. White, some in addresses and some in letters, and the pleasant, kindly lady of whom they all spoke showed her appreciation of the tributes. Mrs. White is an interesting figure in American journalism. She was the first woman to have a position upon the staff of a Boston paper, and the celebration this past week marked her twenty-first year in newspaper life. To the general public she is better known through her magazine articles and her books on household subjects.

Our neighbor, Salem, is excited over the possibility of losing one of its historic homesteads, the birthplace of Nathaniel Hawthorne. A Chicago speculator has offered a round sum for the house, intending to remove it to his city in time for exhibition at the World's



Exposition, but as the owner's price is higher than the offer, the decision is hanging. Eighteen years ago the house was sold for \$2375. The present owner, who paid less than \$2000 for the house, now asks \$15,000, and has declined, so it is said, the \$5000 offered by patriotic Salem citizens who wish to preserve the building as a historic landmark. Its location long ago passed out of the path of fashion. A line of commonplace buildings now fills Union Street, where No. 21 is distinguished by its gambrel roof, its single mammoth chimney (necessary for the monster fireplace which still remains in the room in which Hawthorne was born), and by its weather-beaten appearance. The house was built a century before Hawthorne's birth, and was inherited by his mother from her father. Since 1850 it has been occupied by a number of families and was rendered unattractive by its surroundings in later years. Hawthorne's boyhood (after his fourth year) and early manhood were passed in his uncle's house in Herbert Street, at the rear of the Union Street house. The Herbert Street house was standing some years ago, and I presume is still in existence.

An astonishing statement regarding the literary activity of Emily Dickinson was made by Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd at the College Club meeting on Saturday. The poet, whose work, published by Roberts Bros., after her death, has now entered upon its sixth edition, must have spent very much of her time in writing, as she left 800 manuscript poems complete, besides fragments of nearly as many more. That she wrote for love of writing is certain, for as one reads her poems he feels that her heart, as well as her thoughts, was in her work; but yet, as Mrs. Todd pointed out, there were indications of a hope of publication expressed both in the preludes and in the fact that, in mentioning the papers to be destroyed after her death, she did not include these poems. Col. T. W. Higginson, whose interesting preface introduces Miss Dickinson's published poems, read to the College Club several letters from the poet, his enjoyable acquaintance with whom was almost entirely by correspondence; while Mrs. Todd corrected certain impressions regarding the author's life. Those ideas, that made of Miss Dickinson a woman eccentrically dressed, an invalid, an irreverent woman, or the victim of a love tragedy, were explained away, and she was shown to have had a strong dislike for the shams and trivialities of life, which united with shyness to keep her confined to her home. Her love of children was illustrated by her lowering of gifts from her windows, while her pleasure in books and in music was marked.

BOSTON, May 5, 1891.

CHARLES E. L. WINGATE.

### London Letter

PRIMROSE DAY attracted rather a larger crowd of pilgrims to the shrine at Westminster than usual this year,—for what reason it would be hard to say, unless cause is to be found in the fact that the 19th of April fell on a Sunday, a day which represents to many thousands their one free day in the week. Be that as it may, by midnight on Saturday a large throng had assembled in front of Lord Beaconsfield's statue, which was being decorated by two lady florists and their assistants, to whom the office had been entrusted by the Grand Council of the Primrose League. The pedestal of the statue was hung with long crossing cordons of the flowers, supported by large masses on either side,—while at the back the Star of India, wrought in primroses on a bed of moss, was placed. From earliest dawn till late at night on Sunday, a continuous stream passed before the statue, obeying the ceaseless 'Move on, please—move on' of the patient policemen stationed around: the blatant radical being quite as eager as the ardent conservative to push to the front, gape at the show, and even pick up and carry off the little tufts of blossom which were blown off by the wind. One could only wonder in this bitter spring, where all the primroses came from?

Lord Randolph Churchill has had his dinner, and made his speech, and now 'Randy' is in a hurry to be off. He sails on Friday. He has undertaken a large order, and, like the bold-spirited gentleman he is, he is now impatient to be at it, eager for the fun to begin. I hear that he is to receive two thousand pounds for the series of letters to be written, and no doubt in return he will give 'good measure, well pressed down, and shaken together and running over.' It is not Lord Randolph's way to scrimp and pare. The speeches at the Amphitryon Club on Saturday night were, however, of the briefest and boldest description, and their delivery—happy orators, happy auditors!—only occupied a few minutes from first to last.

The Eminent Actors Series has received an addition in the shape of an excellent little biography of Macklin, by Mr. E. A. Parry. Macklin, though he almost outlived his fame, and is now but seldom referred to, was at a certain period of his life the hero of the stage, the histrionic power of his day. The contemporary of Cibber and Booth (the elder), the companion of Quin and Gar-

rick, he was still living when the Kembles began their brilliant career. But his great time had been just after Booth's death, in 1733, and it was then that his impersonation of Shylock the Jew drew all London night after night, being considered *the* thing to be seen by all lovers of the stage. It was of him that Pope exclaimed

This is the Jew  
That Shakespeare drew.

And Miss Edgeworth in her delightful novel 'Harrington' introduces the great actor of the day with so happy an effect that a quotation from the scene must be pardoned. Into Macklin's mouth, I believe, the very words he spoke on a certain occasion are made use of. Harrington, the hero, has been taken by a friend to the actor's dressing-room, and introduced with a compliment. Macklin, who was not easy to please, was pleased.

The lines, or as Quin insisted on their being called, the CORDAGE, of his face relaxed. He raised, turned, and settled his wig, in token of his satisfaction, then, with a complacent smile, suffered himself to be drawn out by degrees into a repetition of the history of his first attempts to play Shylock. 'When I made my appearance ready dressed for the part, with my red hat on my head, my piqued beard, my loose black gown, the performers all stared at one another, and evidently with a stare of disappointment. . . . But I mustered up all my courage, threw myself boldly on the stage, and was received by one of the loudest thunders of applause I ever before experienced. The opening scenes being rather tame and level, I could not expect much; but I found myself well listened to. I could distinctly hear in the pit the words "Very well—very well indeed. This man seems to know what he is about." These encomiums warmed, but did not upset me. I knew where I should have the pull; in the third act; and accordingly at this period, I threw out all my fire. . . . The whole house was in an uproar.

. . . On my return to the greenroom at the conclusion of the play, it was crowded by the nobility and critics, who complimented me in the warmest and most unbounded manner; and the situation I was in, I confess, was one of the most flattering and intoxicating of my whole life. No money, no title could purchase what I felt. By —, sir, though I was not worth fifty pounds in the world at the time, let me tell you I was *Charles the Great* for that night.'

Macklin continued to play till he was over eighty years of age, and his last appearances were, like those of Edmund Kean, though from a different cause, sorrowfully pathetic.

'The Life and Adventures of Edmund Kean,' by Mr. Fitzgerald Molloy, has just reached me in its new edition. It is indeed a thrilling narrative of all the ups and downs, the wild ascents and headlong descents of that eventful career. Such a book is for the general reader; any one can read and relish such a tale,—but who except publishers and their friends will ever wade through the troublesome waves of 'A Publisher and His Friends'? Such ponderous tomes are *caviare* to the literary populace, and to tell the truth I fancy the *caviare* is of the briny and pungent, not of the mellow kind, even to those most interested in the subject. It is not well flavored; it has but a crude taste. The worthy Dr. Smiles has surely made a mistake in supposing that a purely business correspondence, however important in its results, is in itself interesting to the public. John Murray was a big man in his way, a luminary in his own world, but it was only when viewed in a certain light that he was so. Byron did not write poetry to him,—Scott did not write romance. These men indited prosaic epistles in a prosaic spirit. Rogers, Southey, Moore, Coleridge flutter round Murray the publisher, not Murray the man. 'How much am I to get for this? What do you expect me to do for that?' These are the burning questions on the tip of each eminent contributor's pen when corresponding with the magnate who ruled the roost, and, of course, such correspondence is not only necessary but of vital import to both writer and reader—indeed, a little of it would not have been amiss in 'A Publisher and His Friends,' but page after page, and chapter upon chapter filled with a publisher's worries and an editor's woes, does not go to make lively reading, nor, as I have said above, is it likely to elicit sympathy except from fellow-sufferers. 'The Life of John Murray' will have to be cut down, trimmed, and dished up afresh, ere it will suit the general palate of the literary world.

Admiral Lord Collingwood is a memoir of another kind, and in the hands of the able and sea-worthy Mr. Clark Russell becomes delightful reading. It is a book easy to take up, difficult to lay down. Collingwood's treatment of his sailors, his substitution of ridicule for cruelty, his having the men's grog watered instead of administering 'the cat' in cases of punishment, his devising of amusements and exercises, are all detailed with Mr. Clark Russell's well known lightness of touch. Nor does he omit to do justice to the pure and godly life of his noble subject.

Macaulay's Essay on Sir William Temple is about to be brought out fully annotated for the use of pupils preparing for the Cambridge Local Examinations. I am old-fashioned, but I con-

less it never seemed to me that the above simple and beautiful essay—one of Macaulay's best—needed 'annotating.' The very learned young people of the present day are, however, occasionally peculiar in their requisitions. I wonder what they know about Temple to begin with? It does not do to ask out-of-the-way questions on the spur of the moment, I am aware. Invited to move out of his or her own especial groove for a brief space, the Oxford or Cambridge scholar is apt to feel uneasy, and to look a fool. Nobody likes to look a fool: I shall not inquire face to face of any of my young friends, without due notice, what they knew of Sir William Temple, beyond that he was a friend of William of Orange, that he was a writer of sonnets and that he produced the famous 'Moor Park' apricot. Perhaps one or two do not even know as much.

L. B. WALFORD.

### The Lounger

'MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND is said to be a liberal purchaser of rare books,' I read in a daily paper. 'She has a passion for unique bindings, and knows a genuine article from an imitation. She has a very finely bound and complete collection of Spanish authors, and a Barcelona edition (1663) of Cervantes is included among it. It is the only one of this edition in the United States.' A friend of Mrs. Cleveland's cut this paragraph out, pasted it on a sheet of note-paper, and wrote beneath it:—'This is "interesting if true"; but is it true?' When it came back, there was a great big 'NO' written opposite the clipping.

THE PUBLISHER who thinks that there is nothing gained by making a book attractive to the eye falls into a great mistake. It is not the eye alone that should be appealed to, but the effect upon the eye of the casual buyer is an important factor in the success of a book. Do you suppose that Mr. Sturges's translations of the short stories of Guy de Maupassant, if they had been published by the Harpers in an ordinary, unattractive style, instead of in a dainty volume, would have attracted the instant attention they did owing to their novel and dainty 'get up'? 'Mademoiselle Ixe' is one of the best novelettes that have appeared in many a day; but I am sure the unique cover of the book, the unusual shape and the large type hastened the discovery of its merits. True as this is of stories, it is even truer of essays. 'I can sell any one's essays if they are prettily printed,' said a bookseller the other day. While this may be a slight exaggeration, there is still a good deal of truth in it. 'Here, for example,' said he, taking up a copy of the unutterable George Moore's 'Impressions and Opinions'; 'I only have to show this book to sell it. Sometimes I don't even open it; but when I do, no one can resist the rich appearance of the page.'

GEORGE MOORE, by the way, is the author of 'The Confessions of a Young Man'—a book to which, he confided to a friend of mine, he had thought of giving the title 'My Body and my Blood'! It is just as well that he satisfied himself with a less *outré* name than this, though I have no doubt it would have attracted more attention to the book than it actually received. Mr. Moore's ambition is to be regarded as a *mauvais sujet*, but he cannot get himself taken very seriously from that point of view. He writes books that the English censor will not allow to be published in Great Britain or Ireland, and sends them to Paris, where they appear in French—a fact as flattering to his vanity as to his moral sense. He is not without a certain amount of cleverness, however, and one might spend an amused hour in glancing through his 'Impressions.'

IT WAS INTERESTING to contrast with each other the various speakers at the public meeting of the State Charities Aid Association at Chickering Hall last Friday night, held to celebrate the removal of 2000 pauper lunatics from the County Poor Houses to the State Asylum. Prof. C. F. Chandler presided, and read a report with no attempt whatever at oratorical effect. Then came Mr. Choate, as *blasé* as ever, and only mildly humorous at the start, soon dropping into a serious vein, and keeping it up throughout his speech. I had never before heard him make a serious address, and while he did it excellently, I prefer him in a gayer mood. Dr. Van Dyke followed him. He, too, spoke seriously, as became the occasion; but not without incidental flashes of wit, illustrating his confession at the Fellowship Club, two evenings earlier, that he held a sense of humor to be a means of grace. Judge Howland, who came after the eloquent Presbyterian preacher, made an appeal in behalf of the Association's purse that should have the effect of filling it to the lips; though even he so far conformed to the exigencies of the situation as to relate only three anecdotes. Ex-President

Cleveland, speaking to an uninspiring toast, the 'Duty of the Citizen in Relation to Public Charities,' was guiltless of any attempt at levity: an argument before the Supreme Court is not often weightier in matter, nor is an Inaugural apt to be delivered with greater gravity than his remarks. Bishop Potter was the last speaker, and the best—as usually happens when he speaks at all. Nothing could have been more pertinent, more pointed, more persuasive than what he said of the 'Value of Volunteer Work as an Aid to Official Service'; nothing so well considered could have been phrased in words more wisely picked and deftly put together; and nothing could have surpassed in charm the manner of his delivery. To my thinking, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of this Diocese is the most finished speaker to be heard to-day, in or out of the pulpit, in this great town of halls and churches.

MR. WHISTLER, who has practised the Gentle Art of Making Enemies with a skill that baffles imitation, has sometimes stirred up discussion that did not lead to strife. His application of musical terms to the products of the brush is a case in point. His harmonies in pink, symphonies in sienna and nocturnes in blue have provoked quite as much criticism in Philistia as the sketchiness of the works themselves. If Mr. Whistler is by way of reading Mr. Besant's contributions to *The Independent*, he may get a hint of some value. Lest he should not see the article in question, I will reproduce a part of it here.

The Art of Fiction is ruled by the same laws as govern the Art of Painting. Almost word for word the same teaching might be given. Color, light, shadow, drawing, grouping, proportion, selection, dramatic treatment, may all be considered for a novel as for a picture. As in a picture, so in a novel, the subject is the first thing, the chief thing. How to present this subject in its most attractive and most effective form; how to give it a setting; how to fit it with characters; how to select and present the scenes; this is the *technique*—the science—of the Art. This *technique* each man has now to find out by himself.

Now look out for novels in yellow, shilling-shockers in red, novelettes in crushed-strawberry and short stories in ivory-black.

I HAVE HEARD of a recent young ladies' luncheon in this city, at which each guest found a copy of Dempster Sherman's 'Lyrics for a Lute' beside her plate. If it really is to be understood that an invitation to dinner or luncheon carries with it the pledge of a present, I cannot think of a more graceful form for the bribe to take than that of a book of graceful verses. These verses of Mr. Sherman's are more than graceful, by the way; their gracefulness, at least, is not superficial, but deep-seated and inherent. It is a minor merit of the book that it contains not one imperfect rhyme.

'ONE OF those Scandinavians,' Mr. Howells calls Danske Dandridge in the Editor's Study in *Harper's* this month,—

one of those Scandinavians, we think, like Mr. Boyesen, who naturalize so easily among us, and use our English as if they were born to it. Mrs. Dandridge has an ear for its finest music and repeats its most native strains to words of her own, that bring a Northern fancy into the song, and express some qualities that have the charm of another way of feeling life and nature. Etc., etc.

All of which is very appreciative, very pretty, and would be very just, if only it were true. It is everything, indeed, but that. Mrs. Dandridge was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, and christened 'Danske' to commemorate that fact; but she was of American parentage, her father, Henry Bedinger, being United States Minister to the Danish Court from 1854 to 1858. Mrs. Dandridge left Denmark as an infant, and went to Flushing, L. I. (the Lounger's birthplace), where her girlhood was passed. Her mother, Caroline Lawrence, of that town, was a granddaughter of Eliza Southgate Browne, who wrote the letters published by the Scribners a few years since as the record of 'A Girl's Life Eighty Years Ago.' Mrs. Dandridge's present home is 'Rose Brake' (the title of her latest volume), Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

'A HEAVY LOAD TO CARRY' was the legend beneath a full-page colored cartoon by F. Oppen in *Puck* of June 27, 1888. It represented a 'bloated bondholder,' with a big bag of money in his hand, seated in a sedan-chair borne by a farmer and a laborer, each of a strongly marked American type, though the costumes were of the last century. In place of a crest on the panel of the chair was the inscription, 'War Tariff.' In *Belford's Magazine* for March is a full-page colored cartoon showing a 'bloated bondholder,' with a glass of wine in his hand, seated in a sedan-chair borne through a snowstorm by a couple of ill-clothed porters. The legend underneath is this: 'The Benevolent Manufacturer and the "Protected" Working Man.' 'Dan Beard, 1891' is to be deciphered in the corner. I am happy to hear that the



publishers of *Belford's* have recovered the price paid for this highly original design.

### As the Moon's Fair Image Trembles

(FROM THE GERMAN OF HEINE)

AS THE Moon's fair image trembles  
In the wild waves of the sea  
While in heaven's blue vault she wanders  
In untroubled majesty,

So, Beloved, far above me  
While thou movest, calm and fair,  
In mine heart thine image trembles,  
For the wild commotion there.

MARY J. SERRANO.

### The Fine Arts

#### Art Notes

WE understand that the petition for the opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art on Sunday afternoons has already received about 35,000 signatures. It will be presented to the Trustees at their meeting on the 18th inst. It is to be hoped that favorable action upon it will be taken promptly, so that the Museum may be opened from the beginning of the present summer. The Museum Opening Committee is prepared to pledge its members to meet the extra expense (said to be about \$4000) involved in keeping open on Sunday afternoons for four months—June, July, August and September.

—*The Art Amateur* thinks that, in spite of all that is often intimated to the contrary, there is more liberality in regard to the exhibition of the nude in art here than perhaps might reasonably be looked for in this land of Puritan traditions. It attributes this to 'the quiet missionary influence of the many thousand art-students scattered throughout the land, from Maine to California'—a class largely exceeding 150,000, even in the villages and smaller towns.

—Mr. Henry Bacon, the Boston artist, is in Paris in behalf of the American committee which will present to the French Capital a bronze copy of Houdon's statue of Washington in the Capitol at Richmond. M. Thiebaud, a bronze founder, says (touching the objection of the Governor of Virginia that a bronze copy might damage the marble original) that there is no danger if the work be carefully done. He will send workmen to Richmond to make a plaster cast of the statue.

—There is exhibited at Mr. Wm. Clausen's art store, 468 Sixth Avenue, for a short time, a collection of old and rare prints, which includes some specimens not usually to be met with even in collections of the sort. Among these we may mention Agostino Carracci's design for a fan, described by Bartsch; a first state of Jacques Callot's 'Martyrdom of St. Sebastian'; and several Rembrandts and Dürers, in extra good condition.

—Mr. Daniel Huntington, after many years of service, has resigned the Presidency of the National Academy of Design, and a successor will be elected next Wednesday afternoon, May 13. Mr. Thomas W. Wood, President of the Water-Color Society, and Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, have been prominently named for the position. Changes were made in the Constitution whereby the Committee of Selection of Pictures shall consist of twenty artists, while the Hanging Committee shall be only three in number and form part of the twenty. The younger party in the Academy is said to favor strongly a move uptown.

### International Copyright

#### SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LOW AT THE COPYRIGHT DINNER

A short time ago I attended a dinner in this city at which it was subject of comment that so few of the younger literary men of the present day were college graduates. It may seem, therefore, as if the president of a university were almost out of place at a dinner of authors held in celebration of the passage of the International Copyright Bill. On the other hand, I am sure that your instincts were right in leading you to believe that there is no quarter in which you would be more sure of sympathy, and of congratulation upon the successful passage of this measure. If it be true that the literary men of the present day to a great extent are not college graduates, it behooves both them and those who are responsible for the administration of the colleges to look carefully into the matter. Certainly the famous literary men of the last generation in this country, with very few exceptions, were college graduates; and it is both an interesting and an important question to determine whether the cause which has produced the change is to be found in the colleges or outside of them. In the meanwhile, you

are justified in assuming that as the representative of Columbia this victory for International Copyright has commanded my heartiest sympathy.

It is certainly true that a university concerns itself with all departments of human knowledge, but it is equally true that it brings to its work in every department the same spirit. That spirit seems to me to be a loyalty to truth in the endeavor to ascertain the fundamental principles on which every kind of knowledge rests. For instance, at Columbia, when we teach a man law, we try to make him realize that behind every law there should be justice. When we teach a man science, we try to make him study Nature in the spirit in which Longfellow wrote of the elder Agassiz. In Longfellow's poem on Agassiz's fiftieth birthday, you will remember, he pictured Nature as an old nurse taking the child upon her knee and saying, 'Here is a story book thy Father hath written for thee.'

'Come wander with me,' she said,  
'Into regions yet untrod,  
And read what is still unread  
In the manuscripts of God.'

So he wandered away and away  
With Nature, the dear old nurse,  
Who sang to him night and day  
The rhymes of the universe.

And whenever the way seemed long  
Or his heart began to fail,  
She would sing a more beautiful song  
Or tell a more marvellous tale.

When we teach history, we try to make our students study history as our own Hamilton and John Jay studied it in the years gone by—men who, in *The Federalist*, showed that they had not only learned historical facts, but that they had been able to deduce universal principles of government from the experience of men had under most diverse conditions; principles which they and their fellows were able to apply in the formation of this government in a new world and under new conditions. So, also, when we teach literature, it is our aim not merely to acquaint the students with the history of literature and with the development of the language, but to bring them so far as possible into living contact with men who can interpret to them something of the literary spirit. Thus it is natural that we have turned, as you know, to Mr. Stedman and to Mr. Brander Matthews for the delivery of courses on literature during the next academic year. Such being the spirit of the university in its attitude toward all the great departments of knowledge, you certainly were right in assuming that the President of Columbia would be in sympathy with the spirit of this occasion.

Something has been said by previous speakers of the hope that this International Copyright Bill just passed may be a powerful aid in the formation of a genuinely American literature. With all that has been said on this point I am in cordial sympathy, provided that it be held in close connection with its completing truth. We do indeed want our literature to have its roots in American soil, and to be full of the finest flavor of the American spirit. We do not want our literature to be colonial any more than we want our government to be; but we must remember that even so great a country as America may be provincial if it fails to remember that the world is larger even than the United States. It is true that our country stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but these are world-oceans whose waters wash many shores besides our own. The literature that is to have permanent value must lay hold of that which is universal, and if it must be true to that which interests all men everywhere, so it must be true to that which men have valued in all ages. You noticed perhaps the other day that the 'Antigone' of Sophocles had been performed at New Haven, and you may have noticed that many of those who heard it were moved to tears. There is an instance of literature that was received with enthusiasm more than 2000 years ago by the people in the midst of whom it had its birth, but it has not lost its power to thrill and interest the people of this distant land and this far-off age. That is because the secret of its power is to be found in that which is common to humanity. An American literature that is to endure and to be of permanent value, like this old play of Sophocles, must lay hold of that which interests humanity wherever it may be found.

Gentlemen of the Copyright League I congratulate you on the passage of your bill.

#### COL. HIGGINSON'S LETTER

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 4, 1891.

DEAR SIRS:—I am very sorry that other engagements must prevent me from being present at the proposed dinner of the League. While I do not expect from the Copyright Bill such marked results

on American literature as are expected by many, I am sure we shall all feel the increased self-respect which must come from the new recognition of literary property and from the justice tardily done by it to foreign authors. Very truly yours,

T. W. HIGGINSON.

#### "THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT"

UNTIL the new Copyright law has been in operation for some time, constant recourse must be had to the workmanlike volume, 'The Question of Copyright,' compiled by Mr. George Haven Putnam, Secretary of the American Publishers' Copyright League, and issued in the Questions of the Day Series published by the firm of which he is the head. Mr. Putnam's interest in the cause of International Copyright was as clearly a matter of inheritance as his interest in the publishing-house that brings out this book, for his father was one of the earliest and most active workers for the result so tardily though so welcomely achieved. The manual in question contains a summary of the Copyright laws at present in force in the chief countries of the world, together with much other cognate matter, under titles enumerated in these columns on March 14. (\$1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

#### THE STATUS OF MUSIC UNDER THE NEW LAW

THE QUESTION having been raised whether the restrictive clauses in the Copyright bill will exclude foreign musical compositions from copyright unless they shall be manufactured in this country, the Secretary of the Joint Committee on the 7th of March wrote the following statement to the editors of *The Musical Courier*:—

SIRS—In response to your request for a brief statement of the circumstances under which the Frye amendment to the Copyright bill was modified during the closing weeks of Congress, let me say that whatever may be the interpretation of courts as to the meaning of the present law, by which manufacture in this country is made a condition precedent of copyright for 'books, lithographs, chromos and photographs,' I have the most conclusive reason for believing that it was the intention of the conference committee to exclude from this condition all musical compositions. No one appeared before the committee to urge the inclusion of them; Mr. Donaldson and other friends of the Frye amendment, from whom the offer of concession came, distinctly excluded in that offer maps, charts, dramatic or musical compositions, engravings, cuts, prints, paintings, drawings, statues and statuary; these articles were crossed off the original draft of the amendment before it was submitted to members of the conference committee, and the understanding by both the friends and the opponents of the original draft was, I believe without exception, that all of these articles were to be excluded, and on this understanding votes were solicited for the compromise. The object of the bill was to extend copyright and as far as possible without conditions; moreover it was necessary in order to carry the bill that the minimum of alteration should be made in its text as it came from the House. Very respectfully yours,

R. U. JOHNSON.

The personal reference in this letter is to Mr. G. W. Donaldson, of Donaldson Brothers, New York, who with Mr. G. H. Buck represented the lithographers in the Copyright campaign at Washington. On seeing this statement for the first time on April 18th, Mr. Donaldson wrote to Mr. Johnson the following note:—

Your statement regarding my intentions as to music is perfectly correct. I had no interest in excluding the printing of music in our amendment. The music people took no steps to help themselves, nor to help me, and I cannot see how they can claim that, to entitle music to copyright, it must be printed in this country. Although music is frequently printed by lithography, it cannot be styled a lithograph; possibly the title-pages (which are often lithographic drawings, portraits of composers, or designs of birds, flowers, etc., and which, as far as I am aware, are always lithographs) would come under that clause; so that they, when of that character, would have to be printed in this country. This is a matter, however, for the lawyers, who might hold that the title-page was an integral part of a musical composition.

It is understood that Mr. Schirmer, the music publisher, holds to a different interpretation of the law, in which case we presume that the matter will be tested in the courts early in July.

#### The Washington Memorial Arch

THE Arch Committee met on Wednesday in Mr. Stanford White's new offices in Twentieth Street, and inspected three designs, all more or less alike, and each so satisfactory that it was unanimously decided to leave to the architect himself the choice of the one from which the monument should be completed.

The only appearance of Mr. Joseph Jefferson in New York this spring will be made at the Madison Square Theatre on Tuesday afternoon, May 19, when he and Mr. Florence and Mrs. Drew and the other leading members of the company will play the third act of 'The Rivals,' while other plays will be given by well-known amateurs, the entertainment being given for the benefit of the fund.

The following subscriptions were received by Treasurer Wm. R. Stewart, 54 William Street, during the week ending May 2:—

\$100 each:—'Cash,' Charles E. Strong, O. B. Libbey (additional), W. H. Starbuck, *The Recorder*, John W. Ellis, Spencer Trask, George Foster Peabody, F. Augustus Schermerhorn (additional), Elihu Root (additional).

\$50 each:—Richard King (additional), George De Forest Lord, Francis L. Leland.

\$25 each:—Henry Lindenmeyr, Isaac S. Platt, J. L. B. Mott, William R. Stewart, Jr. (additional), 'Friend' (fourth subscription).

\$264:—Cash-box returns.

Total subscriptions to May 2, \$100,796.27. Amount still needed, \$15,203.73.

#### Notes

A VOLUME of essays by Mr. Howells, entitled 'Criticism and Fiction,' and including many of the best things that he has said in the Editor's Study of *Harper's*, is announced for publication this week by Harper & Bros.

—Thomas Nelson Page's first novel, 'On Newfound River,' which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish, is a story of life in Virginia before the War.

—Roberts Bros. publish to-day 'A Book o' Nine Tales, with Interludes,' by Arlo Bates; 'A Question of Love,' a story of Swiss life, translated from the French of T. Combe, by Annie R. Ramsey; 'A Violin Obligato, and Other Stories,' by Margaret Crosby; and 'London of To-day,' by Charles E. Pascoe, revised for 1891.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. publish to-day 'The American Revolution,' by John Fiske; 'Fourteen to One,' a book of short stories, by Elizabeth Phelps Ward; 'Col. Carter of Cartersville,' by F. Hopkinson Smith; 'Balaam and His Master, and Other Stories,' by Joel Chandler Harris, author of 'Nights with "Uncle Remus"'; 'Otto the Knight, and Other Stories,' by Octave Thanet; and 'The Defences of Norumbega,' etc., including a letter to Judge Daly, President of the American Geographical Society, by Eben Norton Horsford.

—Vol. V. of 'The Century Dictionary' is just ready. It is expected that Vol. VI. (the last) will be finished in the fall. The letter S complete will fill 716 pages, with 21,500 words.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish at once, in connection with Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. of London, Oscar Wilde's new book, 'Intentions,' which is made up of essays in criticism of literature and life, and is said to be 'full of brilliant paradoxes, incisive comment, pungent wit and general insight.'

—'The Golden Roan,' a poem, by O. C. Auringer, 'Rob' by Margaret Sidney, and 'There and Back,' by George MacDonald, are new books bearing the imprint of D. Lothrop Co.

—The Dunlap Society will print this year a supplementary volume of Mr. Winter's 'Brief Chronicles,' which will include an essay on the late Mr. Barrett. Mr. William L. Keese is preparing a memoir of the 'Private Life of William E. Burton. These works will be illustrated. Mr. William Carey (33 East 17th Street) has succeeded Mr. Brander Matthews as Secretary.

—Dr. Samuel Smiles, author of the famous 'Self Help' and more recently of 'A Publisher and His Friends,' is over seventy-eight years of age, but is still at work on new books. To a correspondent of *The Pall Mall* he said recently:—

I am just writing a book which I hope will be published before long, the life of Gasmin, a French poet, who died twenty years ago. He was a barber, and lived in the south of France. Very few of his poems are known even to the French, for he always wrote in Gascon, and so the few of his works that are known in France have previously been translated into French. Longfellow translated one of his most charming and pathetic pieces years ago. You know it, perhaps—'The Blind Girl of Castel-cuille.' But, even in the village where he lived and worked and died, I could scarcely find a trace of him, or even of any one who knew he wrote. All they knew about him was that he was a barber.

Dr. Smiles began life as a physician, then he became a journalist, and like the late M. Chatrian, he has had much to do with railways, having been secretary of two or three large companies. At first he wrote as a recreation after his secretarial duties were over for the day.

—Mr. Frank Vincent informs us that he has just been awarded the decoration of officer of the Order of the Bust of Bolivar, by the Republic of Venezuela, 'in recognition of his varied and valuable services to the literature of travel.' Mr. Vincent's 'Around and About South America,' though published but fourteen months ago, has already reached its fourth edition here and its second in London. It has also been translated into several European languages.



—W. H. Lowdermilk & Co. of Washington have in press 'Scatologic Rites of all Nations,' by Capt. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry, U. S. A.

—A copy of the celebrated 'Spanish Letter' of Columbus, announcing the discovery of America, has been shown to interested persons in this city, by Mr. Quaritch, during the past week. It will be remembered that a copy belonged to the Ives library; but Mr. Quaritch claims that it was forged and that his copy is unique.

—Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been elected a member of the British Economic Association, of which Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is President, and Mr. Gladstone and other economists members. He is the first American to be invited to join the Association. His election was in recognition of his articles on monetary and commercial subjects.

—The Music Hall at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, founded by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and formally opened on Tuesday evening, may be said to have fully met the expectations of the public as to its commodiousness, beauty and acoustic qualities. Bishop Potter made an excellent opening address, a 'Te Deum' of Berlioz was played and sung for the first time in this country, and the distinguished Russian composer Tchaikowsky made his first bow to an American audience. The Symphony Society and Oratorio Society were led by Mr. Walter Damrosch, whose father-in-law, Secretary Blaine, occupied a box near Mr. Carnegie's. We shall give some account of the new hall and the first week's performances in our next issue.

—M. Vianesi, leader of the orchestra of the Paris Opera House, has accepted, it is said, a place as orchestra leader in New York, where his salary will be five times larger than that he now receives.

—Brentano's will issue this month a new edition of Lloyd Bryce's 'Romance of an Alter Ego,' under the new title, 'An Extraordinary Experience; or, The Romance of an Alter Ego,' the change of title being 'justified by the fact that the old name of the book was apt to be misleading.'

—'The Rudder Grangers Abroad, and Other Stories' is the title of Mr. Stockton's forthcoming volume. For the original 'Rudder Grange' the popular demand is said to exceed that for any of the author's other books.

—An uncut copy of 'The Virginians,' which was sold recently at Sotheby's for 30s., the buyer being Mr. Harvey of Pall Mall, contained the following inscription in Thackeray's handwriting:—

In the U. States and in the Queen's dominions  
All people have a right to their opinions,  
And many don't much relish 'The Virginians.'  
Peruse my book, dear R.; and if you find it  
A little to your taste, I hope you'll bind it.

PETER RACKHAM, ESQ., with the best regards of the Author.

'Dear R.,' however, refrained from binding it, and it remains in the original boards.

—Percy Fitzgerald, in his 'History of Pickwick,' which was issued in London a short time ago, prints the following from a letter addressed by Dickens to George Cox in 1838:—

Let me say candidly, in one word, that I have never, either in my own behalf or that of my most intimate friend, made a request of any kind the most remotely connected with the noticing of a work, to any reviewer I know, directly or indirectly. I always most cautiously and carefully abstain from doing so.

—The first performance of Carmen Sylva's (the Queen of Roumania's) tragedy, 'Master Manole,' was given in the presence of Emperor Francis Joseph and his suite at Vienna on Sunday last. Herr Sonnenthal played the title rôle, and Frauen Hohenfels and Wolter the leading female parts.

—Capt. Casati's 'Ten Years in Equatoria,' reviewed on another page, is said to have sold, in various languages, to the extent of 100,000 copies.

—D. Appleton & Co. announce 'In the Heart of the Storm,' by Maxwell Grey, author of 'The Silence of Dean Maitland.'

—The Memoirs of the publisher Murray have afforded Mr. Gladstone an opportunity for writing an article on authors and publishers in the nineteenth century, which appeared in the New York Herald and other papers last Sunday.

—Before the Twentieth Century Club of Chicago on Tuesday evening, April 28, Mr. Stedman read his lecture on 'Beauty as an Element of Art and Poetry'—one of the course recently delivered at Johns Hopkins. He is one of a number of distinguished writers who have addressed the Club during its brief existence.

—Mr. Harold Frederic, author of 'In the Valley,' 'Seth's Brother's Wife' and 'The Lawton Girl,' and London correspondent of the New York Times, is the subject of the portrait and biographical sketch in this month's Book Buyer.

—Miss Mary E. Garrett has offered \$100,000 to the Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University, the money to be added to the women's fund for the Medical School of the University. This fund (accepted on condition that, when the school should be opened, women should be admitted on the same terms as men) has reached the sum of \$111,300, and was handed over to the Trustees on May 1. The new offer of \$100,000 is dependent upon the Trustees having in hand, on or before February, 1892, the balance necessary to complete the endowment of \$500,000.

—At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College on Monday, Adolph Cohn of Harvard was appointed Professor of Romance Languages and Literature, to succeed Charles S. Smith; C. L. Esperanza was appointed Professor of Italian and Spanish; Eugene H. Babbitt, instructor in German; Frederic T. Cooper, assistant instructor in Latin; and the Rev. Dr. Richard J. Gotthell, instructor in Semitic Languages. The Charles A. McKim Fellowships in the School of Architecture were awarded to Adolfo C. Munoz and Alexander McM. Welch. Thanks were voted to Dr. J. M. Da Costa of Philadelphia for recent gifts to the Da Costa Department of Biology, which has been put in charge of Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn of Princeton College; to Russell Sturgis for work in connection with the Avery collection; and to A. C. Bernheim for a gift of books to the library. To-day (Saturday) Mr. Bernheim delivers in the series of Saturday morning lectures in the Law School building, a lecture on 'New York City: Past and Present.'

—At the quarterly meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New York on Monday evening, the Committee on Needs and Endowments reported that it had secured from W. H. T. Mali a satisfactory option, until Dec. 1, upon his homestead, comprising nearly forty acres, upon the line of the New York Central and New York and Northern roads, between Morris Dock and Kingsbridge. It is understood that the price asked is about \$600,000. The Council adopted a plan of reorganization for the Law School.

—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at Columbia and editor of *The Educational Review*, has resigned the Presidency of the College for the Training of Teachers.

—Sir Edwin Arnold is revising his letters from Japan for publication in book form, but will not issue them until the new copyright law goes into effect.

—There was no more scholarly man in New Jersey than Dr. Abraham Coles of Scotch Plains, whose death is reported from Southern California, whither he went with an excursion party on April 14. He was a native of Scotch Plains (Dec. 26, 1813), became a school-teacher at seventeen, and then studied law with Chief Justice Hornblower. But medicine and surgery were his chosen (professional) studies, and he built up a large practice in Newark. During the Revolution of '48 he did excellent service in the Paris hospitals. He made many English versions of the 'Dies Iræ,' some of them of unusual merit, which he published through the Appletons, who also issue his 'Microcosm, and Other Poems,' 'The Evangel: in Verse,' 'The Life and Teachings of Our Lord: in Verse,' 'The Light of the World,' and 'A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse.'

—Prof. Eduard Reuss, the distinguished Protestant theologian, is dead, at his birthplace, Strassburg. Had he lived till July 18, he would have been eighty-seven years of age. Books of his authorship or editing are innumerable, and he is credited with having done much to make Biblical study popular in France.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Jefferson Conant of Brooklyn died on April 30. He was born at Brandon, Vermont, on Dec. 13, 1802, and was eminent for his Biblical scholarship. Although a clergyman, he was never pastor of a church, but devoted himself to study, teaching, and revision. The American Bible Union gave him the position of reviser of the Common English version of the Bible, and the years from 1857 to 1875 were spent in discharging the congenial duties of this office. For a portion of this period he co-operated with the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury, England, in revising the authorized English version of the Bible. His Hebrew grammar is a standard text-book in England and America. Among his numerous publications were 'The Book of Job,' 'The Gospels by Matthew,' 'The New Testament,' 'The Book of Genesis,' 'The Book of Psalms,' 'Prophecies of Israel,' and the historical books of the Old Testament.

—Prof. John Le Conte, eldest son of the late Lewis Le Conte and brother of Prof. Joseph Le Conte, all three being eminent naturalists, died on April 30 at Berkeley, Cal. He was born in Liberty County, Georgia, on Dec. 4, 1818, and was the author of numerous lectures and essays. At the time of his death he was Professor of Physics in the University of California.

—Mr. William C. Martin, President of the Typothetæ and the oldest employing printer in this city, died last Monday morning. He was the son of a physician and was born in New Jersey Jan. 12, 1811.

—Mr. Lawson Valentine, President of the Lawson Valentine Co., varnish-makers, and of the Rural Publishing Co., died at his country home at Mountainville, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday evening, after one day's illness. Mr. Valentine was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1828, and accumulated a large fortune as a manufacturer of varnish; but his ambition was to be a publisher, and besides being a member of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., he held a controlling interest in *The Christian Union*, *The Rural New Yorker* and *The American Garden*.

—Mr. Charles Pratt, the Brooklyn millionaire, who died on Monday in his sixty-first year, will long be remembered as the founder of the Pratt Institute and the benefactor of the Adelphi Academy—two educational institutions of the greatest practical value.

—Sir Richard Burton's tomb—an Arab tent in the dark Forest of Dean; the stone, white Carrara marble—will certainly possess the merit of absolute originality, cables Mr. Yates to the *Tribune*. The epitaph has been composed by J. H. McCarthy, and the steel coffin will be supported by marble trestles in the interior of a chamber lighted partly by Oriental lamps and partly by a stained-glass window. The funeral cannot take place till next month, and the body of the dead explorer lies meanwhile in a crypt below the altar of the Catholic Church at Mortlake. The Queen has granted Sir Richard's widow a pension of \$750. 'This,' says Lady Burton, 'will give me bread, but it will not pay for the monument,' subscriptions for which came in rather more slowly than she had hoped they would.

—The Western Authors' and Artists' Club will hold its next meeting on May 20, at Kansas City, Mo.

—Mr. Quaritch announces 'the first extra-ordinary publication of the Chalcographical Society' of London, being 'A Set of Playing Cards by the Master E. S. of 1466,' edited by Dr. Max Lehrs. For himself, he has in preparation 'The Poetic Books of William Blake,' collected, and their myth and meaning explained, by Edwin John Ellis and William Butler Yeats.

—*The Christian at Work* has absorbed Dr. Robinson's *Every Thursday*.

—At the sale of Washington relics in Philadelphia, last month, Mr. W. E. Benjamin, the New York dealer, purchased for \$1,400 what was catalogued as 'the attested copy from the original will made under the supervision of Gen. Washington for the use of his executors. His signature will be found at the bottom of every page (with the exception of one) of the will, as also at the end of the schedule of property.' This precious document he afterwards declined to take, on the ground that it was not signed by Washington, but probably by the same hand that had made the copy—a conclusion at which he had arrived after a careful examination of the MS. in conjunction with Mr. Walter Aldrich, another dealer.

—The dinner of the Fellowcraft Club on April 29 was the last at which President John W. Alexander was expected to preside, at least during his present term of office, for on Saturday he sailed for Europe with his wife and child to be absent, probably, two years. Among the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. H. Price Collier, and Mr. Amos D. Wilder of the New Haven *Palladium*. A portrait of Mr. Alexander by Benoni Irwin, and one of Mr. George W. Childs by Mr. Alexander have just been presented to the Club.

—Messrs. Putnam announce 'The New Theology,' by Prof. John Bascom; 'Gospel Criticism and Historical Christianity,' by the Rev. Orello Cone; 'The Industrial and Commercial Supremacy

of England,' lectures by the late Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers, edited by his son, Arthur Rogers; 'The Irish Element in Mediæval Culture,' from the German of H. Zimmer, translated by Jane Loring Edmonds; 'Sir Philip Sidney and the Chivalry of England,' by H. R. Fox-Bourne; 'A Year in Portugal, 1889-'90,' by Dr. George B. Loring, late United States Minister to Lisbon; 'The Story of Portugal,' by H. Morse Stephens; 'The Evolution of the Ordinance of 1787,' by J. A. Barrett; 'Politics and Property; or, Phonocracy,' by Henry Slack Worthington; 'Parties and Patronage,' by Lyon G. Tyler, President of William and Mary College; 'The Corporation Problem,' by William W. Cook; 'Application and Achievement, and Other Essays,' by J. Hazard Hartwell; 'The Leaf Collector's Hand-Book,' by Prof. Charles F. Newhall; a 'Popular Hand-Book and Atlas on Astronomy,' by Prof. Wm. Peck; and three volumes of verse—'Sunshine in Life,' collected and arranged by Florence P. Lee, with an introduction by Margaret Bottoms, President of the Order of the King's Daughters; 'The Vision of Misery Hill,' by Miles I'Anson; and 'The Merrimac River, and Other Poems,' by Benjamin W. Ball.

## The Free Parliament

[All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the correspondent, not necessarily for publication. Correspondents answering or referring to any question are requested to give the number of the question for convenience of reference.]

### QUESTIONS

1613.—1. What is the best book on rhetoric? and (2) what the best on etiquette?

NEW YORK.

D. G.

### ANSWERS

1610.—The poem 'Fate' is by my sister-in-law, Mrs. Susan Marr Spalding of Bath, Me., now residing in Rockford (near Wilmington), Del. It was written many years ago, and has often found its way as a waif into the newspapers, sometimes with her name, but more frequently without it. In *The Magazine of Poetry* for Oct., 1890, you will find this and other of her poems, with an interesting biographical notice.

NEWTON.

J. P. B.

[A. W. R. of New York also answers this question.]

## Publications Received

[Receipt of new publications is acknowledged in this column. Further notice of any work will depend upon its interest and importance. When no address is given the publication is issued in New York.]

Appleton's Dictionary of New York.	60c	D. Appleton & Co.
Atkinson, J. C. Forty Years in a Moorland Parish.	\$3.25	Macmillan & Co.
Barr, A. E. She Loved a Sailor.	\$1.25	Dodd, Mead & Co.
Brooks, W. K. The Oyster.		Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.
Burton, W. K. Photographic Optics.	\$1.	Scovill & Adams Co.
Century Dictionary. Vol. V.	\$15.	The Century Co.
From Timber to Town.	\$1.	Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.
Herodotus. Book VI. Ed. by J. Strachan.	\$1.	Macmillan & Co.
Hunt, L. Essays and Poems. Ed. by R. B. Johnson.	2 vols. \$4.	Macmillan & Co.
Idle Time Tales. By François Coppée, etc.		Rand, McNally & Co.
Marshall, J. History of Greek Philosophy.	\$1.10	Macmillan & Co.
Merimée, P. Colomba.	40c.	Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.
Parsons, J. R., Jr. Prussian Schools through American Eyes.	\$1.	
Potter, F. S. Perseverance and Success.	45c.	Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.
Rooper, T. G. Apperception.	50c.	Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen.
Salvus, E. Mary Magdalen.		Belford Co.
Scott, W. Lady of the Lake. Ed. by G. H. Stuart.	40c.	Macmillan & Co.
Spermann, H. M. An Attempt at an Analysis of Music.		Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.
Strong, J. Sketches of Jewish Life.	60c.	Hunt & Eaton.
Talleyrand, Memoirs of. Ed. by Duc de Broglie.	Vol. 2. \$2.50.	G. P. Putnam's Sons.
Von Sybel, H. The Founding of the German Empire.	Vol. III. \$2.	T. V. Crowell & Co.
Wakeman, T. B. Ernst Haeckel.	10c.	D. Appleton & Co.

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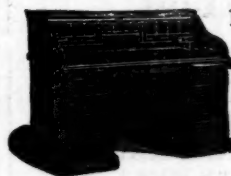


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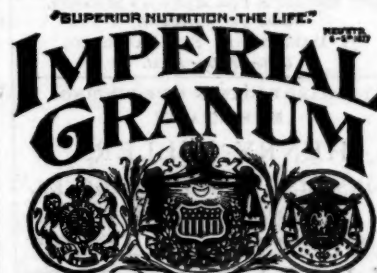
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